INSTITUTION

FOR THE

CHINESE BLIND

盲童學堂

Mang t'ung hsioh t'ang

SHANGHAI

CHINA

First Annual Report

1912

Institution for the Chinese Blind
Shanghai, China.

TEMPORARY BUILDING.

FOUNDER

Dr. John Fryer

TRUSTEES

Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D.
Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper
Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, D.D.
Miss Susie M. Burdick

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D., *Chairman.*

Rev. Ernest Box
Miss Susie M. Burdick
Dr. Emily Garner
Mr. George Lanning
Miss Ella Richard
Dr. S. I. Woodbridge
Mr. F. S. Brockman
Mr. Chun Fai Ting
Dr. F. E. Hinckley
Dr. A. P. Parker
Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper
Dr. Wu Ting Fang

Mrs. G. H. Bondfield, *Hon. Secretary.*

Mr. R. Ure Hummel, *Hon. Treasurer.*

STANDING COMMITTEES

Instruction.

Mr. George Lanning
Mr. Geo. B. Fryer

Household

Mrs. G. H. Bondfield
Miss Ella Richard
Mr. Geo. B. Fryer

Admission and Discharge

Mrs. G. H. Bondfield
Dr. A. P. Parker
Mr. Geo. B. Fryer.

SUPERINTENDENT AND HEAD MASTER

Mr. Geo. B. Fryer.

ASSISTANTS

Mr. Lan Ting Mei, *General Assistant.*
Mr. Lung Tsï Yü, *Teacher of Mandarin.*
Mr. Sung Kwen Ling, *Pupil-Teacher.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

George A. Parrott, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London).

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

of the

Institution for the Chinese Blind

SHANGHAI

It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the number of blind people in China. When we consider the many causes for blindness among the Chinese and their ignorance of the proper means of prevention and cure, it may be safely supposed that the percentage is considerably greater than in America or Europe. The most conservative estimate would give half a million; but the probability is that the actual number would be much nearer a million, if not more. The infanticide of blind female infants perhaps tends to keep the total number of blind considerably lower than it would otherwise be.

In our own countries the Government takes the responsibility of providing for the care of the blind, while benevolent societies and individuals contribute largely for the support of private institutions having this object in view. Parents and guardians who can afford to pay for pupils are expected to do so, while the indigent receive their education free, and in many cases board, lodging and clothing as well. Here they are taught to earn a living or to do work that will cover a part of their expenses. They are taught to read and write by means of their sense of touch. They are instructed in music, encouraged to take part in games and amusements, have concerts provided for them, are trained to take exercise, attend lectures and other entertainments, are taught various industries and the art of massage, and in many other ways are made to enjoy life in spite of the perpetual night in which they live.

Turning now to China we find no such Government provision. It is recognized that the nearest relations should keep and take charge of such unfortunate people, or provide for them to the best of their ability. The claims of kinship are nowhere so great or exacting as in China. The Government therefore is not careful to perform its duty in this respect. Hence there are millions of families of the lower classes who are only just able to eke out enough money to buy food and clothing while every member is working to the utmost; but who yet have to support their blind ones as well. Their sense of duty is thus taxed to the extreme limit

REPORT OF HONORARY SECRETARY.

Although this is the First Annual Report of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, it only covers a period of six months' actual work.

During the year the Committee met four times. The first meeting was held on April 16th, 1912, when the officers were formally elected, as follows:—

Dr. Bondfield, *Chairman.*
Mr. Stenhouse, *Hon. Treas.*
Mrs. Bondfield, *Hon. Sec.*

Mr. Stenhouse left Shanghai October, 1912, and Mr. R. Ure Hummel was elected in his place.

The Committee at once took steps to get the land surveyed and to have plans made. Repeated efforts have been made to secure a roadway to the site, but thus far without success, the Committee, however, do not despair of getting a road cut.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fryer arrived in Shanghai in August, 1912, and first of all visited Hongkong and Canton, in order to see the working of Schools for the Blind in those cities. Shortly after their return, in September, they were welcomed by the Committee.

During the next month a house for temporary quarters for the Institution was found and furnished, and on November 1st, work was actually began at 176 North Szechuen Road Extension. In a forecast of what might be possible during the first year, it was estimated that possibly 5 or 6 boys might become inmates during the first year. In less than six months Mr. Fryer had 8 pupils, and others are desirous of entering after the Summer holidays. The Institution is evidently commending itself to all who hear of it.

Mrs. Bondfield and Miss Richard meet Mr. Fryer once a month, go over household needs and accounts, and talk over many details connected with the Institution. Mr. Lanning has helped Mr. Fryer with advice about the curriculum.

A Public Reception in connection with the School was held in March. Tea was provided and many guests, native and foreign, were shown the school rooms and specimens of the work the boys are learning to do. After tea a meeting was

held, presided over by the Chairman and addressed by Dr. Parker in Chinese and by Dr. Wu Ting Fang in English. The boys rendered an excellent programme, consisting of speeches, songs and recitations.

Those who have visited the school regularly cannot have failed to notice the marked and rapid improvement in the appearance of the boys after a few months' residence. They look healthier and brighter; the zest with which they do their drill and physical exercises is remarkable.

Not less striking is the educational progress made. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their management, for already the Institution gives promises of fulfilling the high ideals of the Founder and the Committee.

The hearty thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Swan for the help he has given in the important matter of physical culture. They would also record their appreciation of the medical service rendered by Dr. Parrott, and of the kind help given by Mrs. George Fryer in the English subjects and handwork.

It is hoped that during the coming year the Committee may be strengthened by the addition of the following Associate Members:—

Dr. Fong F. Sec, Editorial Department, Commercial Press.

Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Judicial Advisor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Mr. M. Y. Chung, Managing Director, Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Mr. Y. C. Tong, Managing Director, Chinese Telegraph Administration.

Mr. Kum K. Yien, Shipping Clerk, China Merchants' S. N. Co.

The record of the year's proceeding is not a great one. A good beginning has been made, and we look forward to the time when, in buildings specially provided, both boys and girls will receive care and instruction which will enable them to become useful members of Society.

M. S. Bondfield,
Hon. Secretary.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

April 30, 1913.

It is now six months since the Institution began work in its temporary quarters, and, as the fiscal year is drawing to a close, it seems but fit and proper that I should make a short report of what has so far been accomplished in order to acquaint you with the workings of the Institution, besides giving information to those who are interested in our philanthropic and much needed work.

Field for Work

The total number of blind in Shanghai, is not exactly known, but by the rough estimate made by Dr. Stanley, who has made inquiries, there are at least twenty thousand. What is being done for these thousands? the majority of whom eke out a miserable existence by begging or by telling fortunes?

Existing Institutions in Shanghai

As far as I have been able to find out there are but three Institutions that attempt any form of systematic work for the amelioration of the unfortunate condition of the blind. (1) A Benevolent Society in the Native City, called the Poo Yu Tang, where the blind are taught to become Fortune Tellers. There are seventeen under instruction at present, but owing to changes in the management, and the decline in the belief of fortune telling among the Chinese themselves, this is to be discontinued and, when the Society moves to its new quarters, near the Kiangnan Arsenal, in a few months, these unfortunates will be left to their own resources. I have written to the Manager, to the effect that we have room for a few more in this Institution, and will be glad to take some of those under eighteen who meet with our requirements. (2) The Orphanage at Sicawei have a number of both sexes, but I have not heard the exact extent of their work. (3) The Church Missionary Society have a small work for the adult blind in the Native City. Here eleven old men and two women receive a few cents a day and in return make straw string and knit stockings. They form a small church, as they are nearly all Christians, and have worship twice a day and preaching on Sunday. This is, I believe, the outgrowth of the Institution started by the Rev. E. W. Syle in 1845 and has since been assisted by Miss Gutzlaff, who donated a number of shares and a piece of land for its use. In these three Institutions the total number of persons assisted are under a hundred.

Institution for the Chinese Blind
Shanghai, China

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

There are at least one thousand children between the ages of seven and eighteen, in and about Shanghai, who ought to be in school and taught how their lives may be made useful, and how to become respected members of the community.

Our temporary quarters will only accommodate twenty, which number will require all of our available funds. We are at present crowded for room for the Industrial work, so immediate action must be taken for the construction of our new buildings, and arrangements made for an increase of funds for our running expenses.

The Pupils

During these six months we have admitted eight pupils into the Institution. They have heard about the school partly through advertising in the Chinese papers and partly through the kindness of friends interested in their welfare. We have been obliged to allow Chu Bing Foo to return to his home, as it is impossible for him to retain anything that he is taught and will never be able to earn even a part of his livehood. He has improved since his arrival it is true, but this is a school and not a home, so for the present we cannot keep those who are unable to care for themselves and keep abreast of their classes.

We have therefore seven pupils at present. Two more are coming in August and several more are making enquiries about the school, and we hope their parents may decide to send them.

Sung Kwen Ling—twenty-two years of age, a native of Canton and the son of a store-keeper. He was in the freshman year at St. John's University when he developed Glaucoma, which left him totally blind. For the past two years he has been in Soochow. He is a good student and useful on our teaching staff as an assistant teacher.

Chang Bei Sung—age sixteen, a native of Ningpo, son of a store-keeper. One eye totally blind by cataract and the other nearly so, but still has light perception. He has had seven years' education in a Chinese school. He is a bright and clever boy, especially in the Industrial work. I am hoping that he will be able to be a teacher in two or three years.

Chu Bing Foo—age twenty-two, a native of Tsingpu, son of an Evangelist. Totally blind since a small infant. Family very poor and unable to support him. Body badly nourished and brain weak. He has improved greatly since coming to the Institution, but will never be able to learn anything whereby he can earn his own living, so has returned home.

Tsung Dzau Ren—age sixteen, a native of a small town twenty miles east of Chinkiang. One eye blind from birth and the sight of the other all but gone from small-pox. He has had one year's schooling, is bright but unable to apply himself to his work for any length of time. He has, however, made rapid strides since coming to the Institution. He arrived New Year's eve and spent the first day in yelling and screaming to be taken home. Now he nearly always has a smile on his face and takes pride in doing his work well.

Hong Kwen Shan—age fifteen, a native of Nanking. Totally blind, a clever boy although physically weak. He has had no schooling, but shows fine musical ability. He is, however, unable to apply himself to his work, but will improve in the course of time. He has evidently been allowed to have his own way, and it is hard for him to realize what school life means.

Fan Foo Ban—thirteen years of age, a native of Shanghai. One eye totally blind from cataract, the other nearly so. He has been two years at a Chinese school and is very clever and bright.

Li Chun Tien—thirteen years of age, a native of Hangchow, son of a poor farmer, was left totally blind after an atttack of Typhoid fever. Has been for two years at a village school, but has since forgotten all he learned. He is slow, but persevering, and stands well in his classes.

Luh Bau Seng—eleven years of age, a native of Ningpo, son of a "mafoo" in Hangchow. Lost his sight about six years ago, through some internal disease. Has had no schooling, but is exceptionally clever and bright.

Health The health of those blind from birth is usually far below the average, and I find there is no exception to those under our charge. There is, however, a marked improvement after a few weeks here. I would suggest that the Physician calls at least once a month to see the boys and a report be made once in six months of their general health and the condition of their eyes, unless totally blind. So far I am glad to report that we have been almost free from ailments of any kind. Two boys arrived with a kind of dry eczema, but soon recovered.

Household Contrary to the surmises of most people we are a very happy family, and a visitor hardly realizes that the boys cannot see. They run up and down stairs and in and out of rooms almost as well as those

with sight. The only guide they have is a piece of coir matting placed at the top and bottom of the stairs and before important doors. Doors are kept either entirely open or shut, thus reducing the number of bumps to a minimum. One great lesson we learn in teaching the blind is to have "A place for everything and everything in its place."

The attic is devoted to the dormitory, the beds are arranged in rows, and each boy has to make his own bed before school hours. The beds are absolutely sanitary, being made of iron supports with three boards laid across, which can be taken off and washed. We provide all bedding—each boy having a mattress filled with bamboo shavings, a pillow and a wadded quilt. They are all uniform, which adds to the appearance of the room.

For the present the house kitchen is used as their dining room and a Chinese kitchen has been built in the back. They get good wholesome food and all they wish to eat. We have a good cook, and he takes delight in assisting the new-comers who are a little awkward at first.

The wash room has a long zinc tray used as a table, and the boys empty their basins into it and the water flows down to the drain pipe. Each boy has his own individual basin, towel, soap dish, tooth brush and cup.

We have a young Chinese assistant who takes care of the boys out of school hours and sleeps in a room off the dormitory. He takes them out for walks, sees that they are properly dressed, before the bell rings for school, and assists in the general work of the school, especially the Industrial work. I am hoping soon to get a matron who will look after the boys' clothes, as one will be necessary when we move to our new buildings.

Program

The whole day is mapped out as we find they are far happier if kept busy. They have but little time to themselves, and even then are not allowed to sit around and do nothing. The program is strictly observed.

6:30	Rising bell.
7:15	Breakfast.
8:10	Prayers, after which the important news from the newspaper and school notes are read.
8:25–12:20	School work. There are ten minutes' recesses at the hour, during which all must leave the room.

12:30	Dinner.
1–4:30	Industrial work, physical exercises and music.
4:30–6:30	Walk or play outside.
6:30	Supper.
7–7:45	Study-period.
7:45–8:15	Reading hour—during which a good story is read or told.
8:15	Retiring bell. The older boys remaining up until 9 or 9:30.

Our Educational Aim

Our endeavor is to give the pupils as thorough an education as their abilities will permit. As an education is an adjustment to environment, and the environment of a non-seeing person differs from one blessed with sight, the method of adjustment will likewise differ. The popular idea that when one sense is destroyed the remaining four respond more readily to the stimuli they receive is not entirely true. Their sense of touch and sound are more sensitive it is true, but may not this be from practice and education? These two senses are ones that have to be cultivated, and the beginning of the education of a blind child is to teach him how to use his fingers and ears to the best advantage.

The keystone principle we have to learn before we can teach or even understand the blind, is that we must understand his mind; to think in his thoughts and see things as he sees them. Have you ever tried it? Tie a bandage over your eyes as Jane did in "The Rosary" for a day, an hour or even during a meal, try to make out by touch some object you have never seen or felt before and you may get an atom of an idea of the life he lives. One of the greatest difficulties is to procure teachers who appreciate this point. After they have passed the kindergarten and primary grades their literary work is, however, carried on exactly as in seeing schools.

The aim in the education of the blind should be to enable them to earn, upon graduation, part if not all of their support, in other words to make them independent and respectable citizens and members of the community. Where an Institution fails in this important point, the graduate is in a far worse condition to the community than he would have been had all the money and time wasted upon him been devoted to another cause. A graduate should have two or three strings to his bow, so that if one fails he may still be independent.

The Education of the Blind may be divided into five departments, and we are trying to develop all under our care the best we can with our limited means and accommodations:—

The House We try to teach the Blind to care for themselves, and become independent; they wash and dress themselves, make their own beds and care for their own clothes. They are taught neatness, observation, judgment, punctuality and manners so that when they go out into the world their handicap will not be noticed and people will not say as so often is the case, "What can you expect, he is only a poor blind man."

The Industrial This is the most important work and the stress and emphasis will lie along this line. We first teach them to use their hands and later bring their mind into play as well. They begin with blocks and peg-boards, paper folding and cutting, mat weaving and loom work, bead and clay work and then learn the trades. Just what trades will prove most profitable remains to be seen. We have started with reed blinds and twine and rope twisting. Other lines of work will be introduced as soon as we have more students or those we have become proficient in what we have begun with. We will not learn the best paying trade for Shanghai, without going into the matter very thoroughly and studying the various markets. Chinese workmen usually know only one trade and that is learned after several years of apprenticeship. We want to teach one main trade and two or three supplementary ones to fall back upon.

The Physical This line of work is very necessary as the blind usually have weak bodies, and unless they are developed to their full capability they are not able to do their best work mentally. Just how we will best carry on this side of the work remains to be seen, owing to our very limited space and lack of appliances which deprives us of our chief essentials.

Mr. Swan, Physical Director of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., has very kindly consented to help us in this work. He comes once a week, and the boys now have systematic physical exercise every day which will build them up. The blind make splendid athletes as the records in American Institutions show and stand well when competing with their more favored brothers.

The play ground is useful for their outdoor work. We have had a bamboo shed built and are having a swing and seesaw made. We wish to spend as much time as possible

out of doors—but our present facilities are inadequate, so we are looking forward to the time when we can move to our more convenient quarters.

The Literary We aim to give our pupils as thorough an education as they receive in public schools for the seeing. We are following out the course prescribed by the Board of Education at Peking, using the same text-books as far as possible. The work is entirely in Mandarin, and we will only teach English to those who will need it as teachers or for further study. Of course our chief difficulty is in the absence of text-books they can use, but each pupil writes his own during the day's recitation. This method is, however, very unsatisfactory, as much valuable time is lost by having to dictate the lesson before they can begin to master it, which soon becomes tedious both to the teacher and pupil. Oral work is not sufficient unless notes are taken, which method is only possible after long and careful practice. I hope the time will soon come when our funds will permit us to purchase a stereotyping machine and so make our own books at a comparatively small cost as we need them. A machine of this nature with all appliances for printing and stereotyping could be delivered in Shanghai for not more than Gold $500. This could be used by all Institutions in China and obviate the necessity of going to the expense of sending books to London to be printed. If the blind are taught to read it is only fair that they should have a few books whereby they may increase their knowledge, besides having the pleasure of reading and being introduced into the world of literature.

The Musical The general idea that blind people are more musical than those who can see, is not as true as it is supposed to be; being almost denied the Arts of Painting and Sculpture all their æsthetic powers are placed in the remaining two—Music and Literature. What the blind have accomplished in the musical world needs no comment. What concerns us is what the Chinese blind musician can do.

The blind man with his guitar is a common sight in all parts of our cities. Does he not earn his scant livelihood by his musical talents? Several of the Missions employ blind organists for their chapels. One of these knowing no less than one thousand tunes. He also knows all the verses besides the number of the hymn in the hymnal. There are Chinese piano tuners and repairers in Shanghai who make a good living at their trade, so why not develop, as much as

possible, this side of their natures, if for nothing more than to enable them to use it as a pastime? Chinese can also sing, as is shown in the glee clubs of some of our Universities. We hope therefore to devote a part of our time to music, both vocal and instrumental and feel repaid for the small amount of work already accomplished. It may be years, however, before one of our graduates will be able to earn his livelihood by means of his musical talents. Some of our boys have very good voices, and two or three can play a few hymns and other selections on the organ very well, considering the short time they have been here. They have learned over ten hymns and several kindergarten songs which they enjoy very much.

It is to be regretted that our accommodation is so limited that we are only able to take boys. There are already eight girls on our waiting list and many more would apply if they knew we were able to take them. We hope the way will soon be opened whereby these needy ones may be lifted from the very unenviable position they occupy at present.

There are many other doors that will be open to us as soon as funds will permit. I refer to Workshops and Homes and Associations, whereby some of the thousands of helpless blind may at least have a chance to earn their support and not be dependent upon the charity of their friends or fellow-citizens. These ideas will of course come before us in due course, but it will not be out of place to keep them before our minds so that when the way is open we will be ready.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. FRYER.

THE NEEDS OF THE BLIND.

(By Sung Kwen Ling.)*

True happiness and sweet blessings come through work. The world is so full of duties that life is too short to have time for idleness. As every man is launched into this world for the purpose of working out God's divine will a blind person therefore should not indulge himself in idleness any more than another person.

The sightless can do nearly everything that has been accomplished by the seeing, except of course such things as painting, etc. The loss of sight is such a handicap that his burden is anything but light, and what he eventually does is only accomplished with dogged perseverance and indomitable will and courage. If it is God's will that a man shall be blind, does that necessitate that he be fed? They were not made to be children of charity, but their lives and ideals are as high and as noble as those of their more fortunate fellow-men. Though blind their bodies are strong, and they may yet make themselves happy and useful through work. But why should they indulge themselves in indolence? Is the loss of one sense going to bring destruction to the whole body? No, the idea is too degrading, therefore something better must be done and done immediately to relieve their wretched condition.

Blindness can no longer be their excuse, and we can no longer stand by and see our fellow-men suffer and perish without stretching out our helping hand, for the time has came, truth and light are revealed and now is the time that our conscience and duty ought to play their active part.

It is a matter to be regretted that blindness should retard so much progress of the human race; however, the difficulty is not insurmountable, and I am sure that help will be forthcoming when the facts are placed before our intelligent community.

So far as condition is concerned we know that the blind are by no means willing to exchange their light for a life of idleness, but have been overcome by this great calamity, the result of which is the weakening of both the mental and physical faculties. The weaker their faculties grow the more obstacles they find in their way, and to conquer them, perseverance is absolute necessary.

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* [Pupil. Address written by himself and delivered at exercises held March 26th].

In progress nothing is so discouraging as discouragement, and if each of us arms himself with perseverance, he will not find so many foes to fight. To make life a real success, effort is also necessary. We find that through blindness, the sightless lose interest in nearly everything, but if we put forth every effort and make the most of our advantages, we shall find that prosperity will never leave us.

It is evident that no matter how ambitious we may be we are always in need of a helping hand; charity and pity are not the real things we need. What we need is the chance of having an education, which is of such vital importance to a well ordered life.

What has been accomplished by the sightless in other countries seems almost incredible, and we feel possibility arising in our bosoms as we to see the dawn of a new era for the blind of this vast Republic.

With education comes the desire of a better and more useful life. and with the help of Societies and Associations the blind may yet be lifted to their rightful level.

The outcome of an education is the ability to earn one's living. but this can only be done with the aid of Institutions and Associations and the establishment of workshops, where the sightless may work side by side with the seeing.

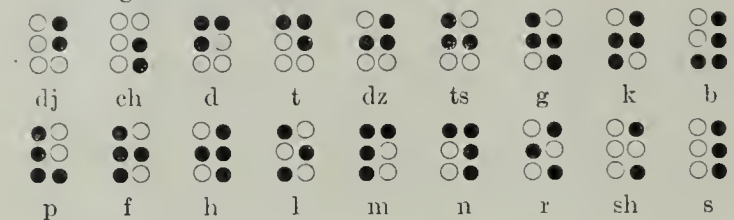
It is mostly by means of self-activity and partly through help that are able to raise ourselves to the same level of our fellow-men. We therefore ask you for a helping hand to start us on the road toward independence, which will lead us as to our rightful place in society and make us useful and respected citizens.

OUR SYSTEM OF BRAILLE.

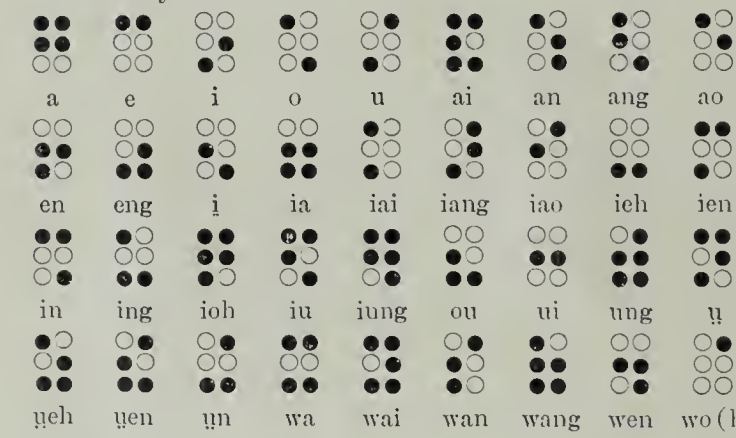
The system of Braille which we use is that adopted by Miss Garland of the China Inland Mission.

It is a system of phonetics using the initial and final to represent the four hundred and forty-four sounds. These are represented by symbols composed of the various positions of the six raised dots, used in all parts of America and Europe.

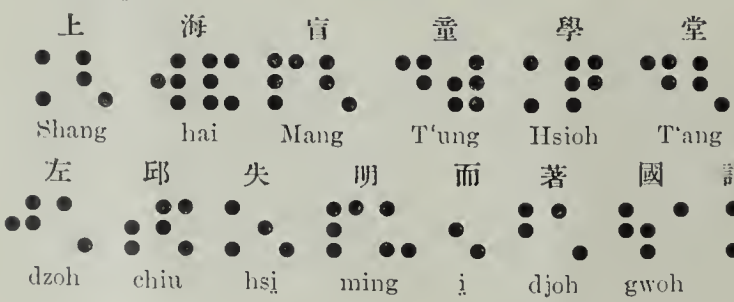
The eighteen initials are:



The thirty-six finals are:



Examples.



GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Institution was founded by Dr. John Fryer in 1911, and was opened for instruction in November, 1912. It is supported by an endowment made by the Founder, but donations and legacies from those interested in the growth of the school will be received by the trustees.

The Institution is in its temporary quarters, No. 176 North Szechuen Road Extension, Shanghai, and is in the last row of houses on the right hand side before reaching the terminus of the Public Park and Rifle Range Tram line.

The Institution is a school for the instruction of Chinese boys and girls who happen to be blind or to have very defective eyesight. For the present we are forced to give all of our attention to boys, but when circumstances and funds permit, we will be able to take girls as well.

No rate has been fixed for tuition, but all pupils who have families or friends are expected to pay their board of $3.00 per month. There is a fund provided whereby a limited number of destitute children may be taken free, or will assist those who are unable to pay the full amount.

The Institution does not supply clothing except in destitute cases, and cannot assume the permanent care of any one. It is a school and not a home, and all who are unable to keep up with their classes must return to their homes.

The Institution aims to train as well as to teach and as much care and attention is given the pupils when out of class as when in class.

The course of instruction aims to be thorough and broad. It embraces the branches usually taught in the public and missionary schools, and several that are not taught there such as typewriting, household and industrial pursuits, organ and vocal music.

Special attention is paid to physical exercises and drill and to the building up of their bodies.

The age limit is fixed between seven and eighteen. Candidates for admittance must be able to dress and take care of themselves, and be free from skin or other contagious diseases. They must also be capable of instruction and of a good moral character.

The Institution is undenominational. The Bible is taught and Christian worship is held every day, but any child may be excused from attendance upon a written request from parent or guardian.

Persons desiring to visit the school or to inquire into the methods of instruction are cordially invited to do so.

TRUST DEED.

This Indenture made the 15th day of July One thousand nine hundred and Eleven Between John Fryer, Esq., LL.D. hereinafter called the "Settlor" of the one part and

Revd. G. H. Bondfield,
Revd. S. I. Woodbridge, D.D.,
Alfred S. P. White-Cooper, Esq.,
John Stenhouse, Esq.,
Susie M. Burdick,

hereinafter called the Trustees of the other part Whereas the Settlor is desirous of founding in or near Shanghai an institution for the benefit of Chinese blind children.

1. Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of such his desire the Settlor as beneficial owner hereby conveys and assigns to the Trustees all those two pieces of land situate at or near Kiangwan and registered in the U. S. Consulate General as Lots P. 19 and P. 52 measuring in all 13 mow or thereabouts. To hold the same unto and to the use of the Trustees and the survivors or survivor of them their executors administators and assigns upon the Trusts hereinafter expressed.

2. And the Settlor hereby also assigns to the Trustees the sum of Ten Thousand Taels to hold the same upon the Trusts hereinafter declared as a building and equipment fund.

3. And it is hereby agreed and declared that the Trustees shall out of the said sum of Ten Thousand Taels erect upon the said land a building and provide equipment suitable for a school and home for the education and maintenance of blind Chinese children of both sexes and the said land and the buildings for the time being thereon shall for ever be held in trust for the object aforesaid.

4. And the Settlor also hereby assigns to the Trustees the sum of Fifty Thousand Taels to hold the same upon the trusts hereinafter declared as a permanent endowment fund which shall be invested by the Trustees in or upon such securities as

they think suitable and the income thereof shall be applied towards the maintenance of the said building or any other buildings to be erected on the said land for the payment of taxes insurance and other outgoings for the salaries of teachers and employés and generally for the upkeep improvement and development of the land and buildings and for the general expenses of the said school or home and of the pupils therein whether day pupils or resident within the school premises. The amount drawn for the expenses for any one year shall never exceed the income derived from the permanent endowment fund.

5. The control and management of the said school or home and the engagement of the teachers matrons and other employees therein and the salaries to be paid to them shall be in the hands of a Committee of Management. But the Committee shall endeavour to carry out the expressed wishes and plans of the Settlor as far as possible and during his lifetime refer to him all matters that they may deem of sufficient importance.

6. In addition to subjects of general knowledge and industries usually taught in the better class of schools of this character in Europe and America religious instruction and daily worship of an undenominational Protestant, Christian character may be carried on but any scholar may be excused from such instruction or worship in deference to the express wish of its parents or guardians.

7. The number of members of the Committee of Management shall be not less than six or more than ten of whom not more than one half may be women and the members of the original Committee shall be nominated by the Settlor and the continuing members of the Committee shall have power to fill up any vacancies in their number. The Trustees shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.

8. The power to appoint a new Trustee or new Trustees hereof shall be vested in the surviving or continuing Trustees and any Trustee shall be entitled to resign at any time provided he does all such things as may be necessary to transfer the Trust property into the names of the continuing or new Trustees or otherwise as may be directed as the request and cost of the Trustees.

9. The expenses of the Trustees in connection with the Trust and of all matters arising thereout shall be paid out of the income derived from the permanent endowment fund.

10. The Trustees shall have power to sell the said land and buildings on being requested so to do by a resolution of the said Committee provided that out of the proceeds of sale new land is acquired and new buildings are erected thereon to be held on the same Trusts as hereinbefore declared.

11. The Institution shall be known as the "Institution for the Chinese Blind" or in Chinese the "Mang-t'ung-hsio-tang" (盲童學堂) and shall be described by such title on all books and documents; and the Title shall be inscribed in the front of the school buildings.

12. It is hoped that the school will grow to such proportions that the endowment funds will be not sufficient for its maintenance. In this case the Committee are empowered to invite donations from Chinese or Foreigners as well as annual subscriptions and bequests. Should this be done auxiliary committees may be formed by the Committee of Management from the annual subscribers and others interested in the work.

13. It being understood that this is a philanthropic and missionary undertaking the salaries of all teachers and other persons connected with the school shall be as nearly as possible on the scale usually paid by Societies who carry on Missionary work in China.

14. So far as funds will permit destitute Chinese blind children shall be provided with board lodging and clothing free of charge, but a fixed monthly charge shall be made for any children admitted to the school either as boarders or day scholars who shall have relations or friends able to pay for them. The limit of age for admission shall be determined by the Committee.

15. The accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the school shall be made up annually by the Treasurer as on the last day of the Chinese year and an annual report of the proceedings and affairs of the school shall be prepared and published.

16. If at any time hereafter the Trustees and the Committee shall decide it is expedient that the school be permanently closed the trusts hereby declared concerning the land and buildings thereon and the endowment fund shall cease and the said land and buildings with the endowment fund or so much thereof as shall have been contributed by the Settlor shall thenceforth form part of the Estate of the Settlor and shall be handed over to him his heirs executors administrators or assigns by the Trustees.

17. The Committee shall appoint their own Chairman Secretary and Treasurer. But for the time being Mr. John Stenhouse or one of the Directors of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie and Co. Ltd. of Shanghai who hold the Settlor's power of attorney, will be treasurer of the Institution and the income of the trust funds shall be paid to such treasurer and he shall be entitled to make all payments thereout. No payment out of the capital of the Trust shall be made except by the Trustees.

18. During his life time or until his resignation or removal George Bladben Fryer son of the Settlor shall fill the post of Superintendent and Head Master of the school under the direction of the Committee. With this object in view he will proceed at once to America and spend a year or thereabouts making himself proficient in all the newest and best methods of conducting schools for the blind and deaf and dumb. On his return to Shanghai next year he shall at once commence operations in temporary premises until a suitable permanent building can be erected for the school. The amount allowed to him for travelling expenses and salary shall be the same as that usually allowed to Missionaries and is to be paid out of the income derived from the permanent endowment fund.

19. It is hoped that when this Institution is found to be working satisfactorily steps will be taken to add to it a department for Chinese Deaf and Dumb Children. It is further hoped that branches of the Institution will be established by the aid of the Chinese Government and philanthropic individuals all over the Empire and that there will be friendly co-operation between this Institution and all existing schools or establishments having the same objects in view.

20. It is agreed and declared that this deed shall be interpreted according to the Law for the time being in force in England and that the Institution and this trust shall be as English.

In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their names and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by
the above named John Fryer
in the presence of H. S. Oppe
11 Peking Road Shanghai.

John Fryer

Signed sealed and delivered by the above named G. H. BONDFIELD in the presence of B. BARCHET
17 Peking Road Shanghai.

G. H. BONDFIELD

Signed sealed and delivered by the above named S. I. WOODBRIDGE in the presence of GILBERT McINTOSH
18 Peking Road Shanghai.

S. I. WOODBRIDGE

Signed sealed and delivered by the above named ALFRED S. P. WHITE-COOPER in the presence of H. S. OPPE
11 Peking Road Shanghai.

ALFRED S. P. WHITE-COOPER

Signed sealed and delivered by the above named JOHN STENHOUSE in the presence of C. D. DIXON

JOHN STENHOUSE

Signed sealed and delivered by the above named SUSIE M. BURDICK in the presence of GRACE I. CRANDALL
St. Catherine Bridge Shanghai.

SUSIE M. BURDICK

Memorandum, that the sums of Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 50,000 referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 hereof have been made up of the following investments i.e.:

(1) Tls. 30,000 advanced on mortgage to Mr. Chen Keng Dong with interest a 8% per annum on security of French lot 104 with the buildings thereon.

(2) 80 shares of Tls. 100 each in the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, and having a present market value of Tls. 375 each, making Tls. 30,000.

JOHN FRYER.

INSTITUTION FOR THE CHINESE BLIND

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

1. Name of applicant.....
2. Native of what city.....
3. Present place of residence.....
4. Age .....
5. Name of father or guardian ....
6. Occupation of father .....
7. Number of brothers,.....sisters,.....Are any blind ?.....deaf or dumb ?.....
8. Age on becoming blind.....Right eye..... Left eye.....
9. Degree. Right eye: Total.....Partial..... Left eye: Total.....Partial.....
10. Previous education.....
11. Occupation while at home.....
12. General condition of health .....
13. If anything can be done to assist to restore vision, may we have it done ?.....
14. Terms on which admitted.....

Signature of parent..... .....

Guarantee of surety or guardian

I hereby agree to be responsible for the good behavior of.....while a student at the Institution and undertake to remove him if such a course is deemed necessary by the authorities at any time and to receive him when in their opinion his education is completed.

Signature of Guarantor or Guardian..... .

Working Account for the 7 Months from 1st October, 1912, to 30th April, 1913.

	Tls.		Tls.
To General Charges	344.06	By *Balance from last %*	1,298.06
,, Travelling Expenses.....	18.50	Interest	2,236.48
,, Salaries	1,050.00	,, Donations, etc.	5.11
,, Rent.....	380.00		
,, Medical Fees.....	100.00		
,, *Balance carried down* ...	1,647.09		
Tls.	3,539.65	Tls.	3,539.65

1st May, 1913. Tls.

By *Balance* at credit 1,647.09

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 14th May, 1913.

R. Ure Hummel,

Hon. Treasurer.

Balance Sheet, April 30th, 1913.

Liabilities	Tls.	*Assets*	Tls.
Endowment Fund	50,000.00	Property %	701.75
Property Account	701.75	Chun Ken Dong Mortgage	30,000.00
Building Fund (with interest)	11,050.00	Shanghai Waterworks Co. shares	30,000.00
Sundry Creditors	1.67	*Cash* at hand of the Superintendent $71.35	52.78
Balance of Working %	1,647.09	Equipment %	417.31
		Sundry debtors	322.53
		Cash at H. and S. Bank	1,906.14
Tls.	63,400.51	Tls.	63,400.51

Audited and found correct,

C. Fallon,

15 May, 1913.

R. Ure Hummel,

Hon. Treasurer.

May 14th, 1913.

General Expense Account.

Receipts	$	*Disbursements*	$
Received from Treasurer....	527.16	Taxes	36.03
Board received from Pupils	44.60	Supplies for School.....	43.82
Donations, etc.	6.90	Board for Pupils.....	76.30
Balance from Furniture. %	.08	Water and extra pipes, etc.	26.15
		General Expenses	55.27
		Wages and Salaries.....	190.90
		Light and Fuel	78.92
		Balance carried down	71.35
	$578.74		$578.74
May 1st, 1913.			
By Balance at credit	$71.35		

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, May 1st, 1913.

George B. Fryer,
Superintendent.

(Signed) M. S. Bondfield,
E. I. Richard.

Equipment Account.

Receipts	$	*Disbursement*	$
Received from Treasurer Tls. 223.20	300.00	Furniture, etc.....	299.92
		Balance transferred to General %	.08
	$300.00		$300.00

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, May 1st, 1913.

George B. Fryer,
Superintendent.

(Signed) M. S. Bondfield,
E. I. Richard.